

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—\$2 a year, payable in advance. No paper delivered until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher. Advertising rates:—For one square, 10 lines, one week, \$1.00; for one square, 10 lines, one month, \$3.00; for one square, 10 lines, three months, \$7.00; for one square, 10 lines, six months, \$12.00; for one square, 10 lines, one year, \$20.00. For longer space, and for other rates, apply to the Publisher. All communications intended to promote the private ends of individuals, or to attack any person, or to excite party spirit, will be charged as advertisements, and will be published at the discretion of the Editor.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1858.

WE are authorized to announce G. B. BROWN, of Monroe county, as a candidate for Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit. Election occurs 25th November.

NOTICE.—The close of the year is rapidly approaching, when settlements must be made and bills footed. We therefore urge upon all indebted to this office, for subscriptions, advertising, and job-work, to call and pay up or remit the amounts per mail.—Some of our patrons have treated us shamefully about their indebtedness, and we can wait with them no longer. All accounts not paid by the 1st of January, 1859, will be put out for collection. [Nov. 12.]

CONVENTION.—The Nashville Patriot recommends the holding a Convention at Nashville, by the "opposition in Tennessee," on the 24th February, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

GOV. HARRIS has issued a proclamation appointing the 25th of the present month as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. The same day has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia for Thanksgiving, &c.

EAST TENNESSEE TELEGRAPH LINE.—Capt. J. C. Crowley, agent for the Company, was in our town on Wednesday to consult with the people about the establishment of an office here. The line is up and in good working condition, and if the Banks and business men of Athens wish to secure the advantages of telegraphic communication with the prominent commercial points of the country, they can do so, by subscribing a moderate amount of stock in the Company.

BANK OF KNOXVILLE.—This institution resumed business in full on the 1st instant.—Our friend, J. L. Moses, Esq., for whose integrity and business qualifications we can readily vouch, we notice has been appointed Cashier of the Bank. The stockholders are the well known firm of Dyer Pearl & Co. The circulation we understand to be Forty Thousand Dollars, secured by a deposit of Fifty Thousand Dollars in State Bonds in the office of the Comptroller, and the notes are paid in coin at the counter. We shall be more than gratified to receive emissions of the Bank of Knoxville in payment of debts due this office.

POKE.—We have heard of one or two small engagements here, for delivery in December, at 5 cents net. Our farmers engaged are asking 4 cents gross. Those who cannot obtain that price will probably leave. The Louisville Journal of the 4th says:—We learn from a city pecker who has been travelling in the country that \$4.50 is offered for hogs gross. At Cincinnati they are asked at \$5.75 to \$5.75, which is not equal to \$4.50 gross. The Gazette says that in the product for future delivery there had been considerable transactions in mess pork at \$15.15 for November and December, and in barrel lard at 9c. Green hams sold early in the week at 7c, but they are now held at 8c.

OUR Southern exchanges state that the yellow fever is rapidly disappearing. It has lost its epidemic character in several localities where it had prevailed most fatally.

"OLD TRUMPETRY."—We hereby acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet copy of a speech, delivered in New York, on the 24th of September last, passed on "Popular Sovereignty," by Wm. N. Bilbo, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn. We have not read it, and don't know that we shall ever have time to; but we have no doubt the Speech is in Mr. Bilbo's usual vein, and is conclusive and incontrovertible upon the subject discussed. We are thankful for the copy sent us, and will file it away for the benefit of posterity.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, made a very sensible speech at Barnwell Court-House, on the 29th ult., which is published in the Charleston Courier and other of our exchanges. We say sensible, because the word is expressive of a quality which seldom enters into the speeches of our public men in these days of rant and fanaticism. We subjoin an extract:

"Reckless as is political ambition, and insane as fanaticism ever is, I have no idea that the free States can be consolidated on the wild project of ruling the slaveholders by mere brute numbers, either through the ballot-box or by force of arms; whether to emancipate our slaves, or strip us of the fruits of their labor, or to govern us with the mildness and paternal care due to inferiors. The nervous in the South, and the abolition demagogues of the North, may believe it. But when it comes to the actual test, if neither sober sense nor patriotism should prevail, the sense of danger and the love of cotton and tobacco would, with our northern brethren, in every crisis, ever ride their love of negroes. On this I think you may depend, despite the insolent boasts of the abolitionists of what they will do, when they get the government in their own hands. The North has only to be made clearly sensible how far she can go, and what the South will not submit to. She will not trespass beyond that, but will content herself with the glory of carrying the alternate biennial elections to the side she has just done—always leaving it to the democracy to carry that which makes the President."

The tolerant and conservative sentiment enunciated in Senator Hammond's speech, is now the sentiment of nineteen-twentieths of the people of the South. Indeed, the doctrine of Disunion, of which we heard so much a year or two ago, at this time finds no echo anywhere except through the columns of a journal published in East Tennessee, and edited by a gentleman of foreign birth, who is afflicted with the singular hallucination that his mission in the land of his adoption is to dismember the Confederacy and bring the people of negroes down to one hundred dollars per head.

We regret the want of space prevents us from giving more copious extracts from Senator Hammond's speech.

NASHVILLE ADVERTISEMENT.—Read J. W. Wilson's column.

DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The success of Douglas in Illinois, in all probability, secures him the nomination for the Presidency in 1860 by the democratic party. We subjoin a few extracts from prominent democratic journals to show how the current is running since the election in Mr. Douglas's State. He has been playing a desperate game for the summit of his ambition, and the chances are that he will win—at least the contingency of a regular candidacy. And not only that, but before this time next year the press and politicians who yesterday were denouncing him as a traitor sent only to Benedict Arnold, will be pointing to him as the only hope and refuge of the party.

The first extract is from the New York Journal of Commerce, the staunchest and most stalwart of democratic sheets:—"Probably in the whole history of American politics, no contest comparable with this [the election in Illinois] has ever taken place; and its result must be the source of great personal satisfaction to Senator Douglas and his friends. It has cost him several months of Herculean labor, and has called forth energy, intellectual and physical, to which few men would have been equal."

"We need not say that we are pleased with the result. We regret the course pursued by a small fraction of the democratic party in that State, 'opposed to Mr. Douglas, for while agreeing with them in the support of the Administration on the Kansas question, we could not shut our eyes to the fact that Mr. Douglas had the support of the regular democratic organization in his State."

"I can hardly be doubted that the Illinois Senator will continue to act with the democratic party, and that he will be the great victory which he has just achieved over the Opposition."

The next is from the Hartford (Conn.) Post, which names Mr. Douglas as the inevitable democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860, and administers the following "side whiff" to Buchanan, for trying to defeat its "little giant":

"The democracy of the nation may well be proud of this brilliant and splendid achievement on the part of their political compeer in Illinois. It is a triumph of national principles and views over the factions elements of disunion, and the bloody programme of proscription which the Opposition would carry out in its sectional animosities towards the South. Henceforth, let the watchwords of the Democracy be, 'Douglas and the Union—the Little Giant and the Constitution.'"

Then comes the Washington States, another democratic paper, which has a large circulation and which has a heavy influence. It claims the result in Illinois as "a battle of the Union won," and says:

"The 'Danites' will poll about three thousand votes, out of two hundred and forty thousand in the State! Most of the 'Danite' officeholders voted the Republican ticket."

"Our advisers bring us the cheering intelligence that the Cincinnati platform, which Douglas upon it, will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a very large majority of the popular vote over the unholy and unnatural alliance of Danite bolters and Black Republicans. Out of two hundred and forty thousand votes, the Wendell Danite ticket will have about three thousand. Can there be anything more significant than that! Can there be a more distinct or emphatic warning to the Administration! Certainly not."

"If the temporary defeat of the Democracy in Pennsylvania was a rebuke to the Administration, the success of the Democracy in Illinois is yet a severer rebuke on the same grounds. The Administration did not fight the battle in Pennsylvania on the Cincinnati platform. The Democracy did fight the Illinois battle on that platform. That explains the whole matter."

We could reproduce more of the same sort, but these will suffice to show that, notwithstanding the immense amount of abuse recently heaped upon the "Little Giant" by the administration journals, he is still in pretty good odor with the democratic party, which party, the reader will remember, has always manifested a readiness to relent and forgive when its ascendancy in the government was menaced. For ourselves, we rejoice at the success of Douglas, because his success is the defeat of a Black Republican, who, with the exception perhaps of Wm. H. Seward, has as much ability and weight as any member of his party. Whether the people of the South generally can support Mr. Douglas in the event of his nomination by the Charleston Convention, which at present looks not altogether improbable, will, we suppose, depend a good deal upon who will be selected to oppose him. With but two candidates in the field—Douglas and the nominee of the Black Republicans—the former, with all his sins freshly blooming on his brow, will, of course, be the choice of the slave-holding States.

DELAWARE.—A democratic paper in New York congratulates the administration upon having carried Delaware, as the only bright spot in the weary waste. Little Delaware is the breakwater against which the waves of fanaticism surge in vain. Let the President take heart. Though the Keystone has fallen, and gone under, Delaware still stands by the administration. We have great faith in the Blue Hen's Chickens.

LOOKING UP.—There is said to be one American elected to the U. S. House of Representatives from the State of New York. We trust the party throughout the South are appreciatively grateful.

Schwartz, who defeated J. Glaney Jones in the Old Banks District, is said to be not a Democrat, but an Old Line Whig.—The Old Lines seem to be pushing their Democratic brethren out of the way in all directions.

The Memphis Avalanche expresses the opinion that the currency tinkers will make the destruction of Banks and the substitution of Hard Money, the issue of the next State canvass. If they do, in our opinion, the currency tinkers will get themselves very gently fanned out.

The Douglas folks are now the Democratic Party. There are a few office-holders and Swiss prints still clinging to the Administration, but they are neither numerous nor respectable.

MORE NEW GOODS.—Horton & Bryan advertise in our columns today. They have a large stock and invite all to call and examine.

TENNESSEE BONDS.—The New York Herald, of the 5th instant, quotes Tennessee Six Per Cent Bonds, 1860, at 93.

WHEAT.—Is selling here at 75 to 85 cents per bushel.

THE STATE BANK—COL. JOHNSON'S LETTER.

We last week published a letter from the President of the Bank of Tennessee, in which he recommended the winding up of the Stock Banks and the enlargement of the capital of the State Institution to meet the exigency in the currency that would inevitably be caused by the withdrawal of the Union and Planter's Banks. As the currency question, and its collateral, will enter largely into the next State canvass, and as Col. Johnson's letter is regarded as a *feeler* of the public pulse, we shall place on record in our columns the opinions of the press in different parts of the Commonwealth in regard to the position assumed in that letter, as they may reach us, deferring our own reflections till some future time. We commence with the *Eagle and Enquirer*, Memphis. That paper, after reviewing the Bank Statement accompanying the letter, says:

"We pass over much of Mr. Johnson's letter, agreeing with him as we do that banks are necessary for the business of the State. We utterly repudiate his doctrine that the stock banks should be abolished, and the State Bank made the monster institution he desires it to be. As it is at present formed, it can be made an engine in the hands of unscrupulous politicians and political demagogues to be used as a means of corruption and bribery. Remove from it the checks imposed by the stock banks, and the temptation so to use it would be increased a thousand fold."

This proposition of a prominent democrat like Col. Johnson, is suggestive. In this connection should be remembered the quasi hard money platform issued by the Democratic caucus of big wigs which assembled at Nashville not a great while since. Col. Johnson, flinging directly in the face of this, and adhering to the old theory of the Jacksonian democracy of monster State banks.—Herein is shown in glaring colors the hypocrisy and double dealing of the democracy. They are terribly opposed to banks of issue they think that in favor with the people, but while all the time making these professions, their hankering for means of power will occasionally break out. They have, in point of fact, created more banks than any other party that ever has existed."

Let us in connection with this proposition of Col. Johnson, recur to the arguments of the Democracy against a National Bank.—They then avowed that such an institution would be used by politicians to corrupt the people, the government and especially Congress. What, let us ask, would be the difference in the working of a State Institution of a similar nature? There can be none whatever, except that the field of its operations will be more limited in extent. Not a single argument ever advanced against a National Bank, but will apply with equal force to State banks similarly organized. Indeed, a State Bank is infinitely more than a National Bank; for the latter could be so organized as to be under the influence and control of no particular or single party, while the former could not."

We are, in some respects, much pleased with Col. Johnson's manifesto. It is a hot shot into the ranks of the hard money wing of the Democracy, and we hope he will give them a few more of the same sort before he stops."

The second article is from the *Franklin Review*, as follows:

State Bank and Col. Johnson's Letter.—Upon the occasion of making his periodical report to the State authorities, the President of the State Bank has thought proper to address a letter, virtually to the public, stating his views of the financial policy of the State."

So far as that document is conversant with the past history of our banking institutions, we do not choose to intermeddle with it, feeling as we do, lack of information, adequate to a fair and well-considered subject. We leave the statements of Col. Johnson to be controverted, if truth and justice so require, by those whose position and opportunities both enable and invite them to scrutinize his assertions."

However, there is one recommendation, with which the President closes his exposition against which we feel called upon to protest, with all our powers of reclamation. We gladden to his scheme of discontinuing, as soon as it can be done, all the other banking institutions of the State, and increasing the capital of the State Bank, so as to supply the vacuum in the currency, which would be caused by the abolition of the other banks. Regarding as well the source from which it emanates, as its own intrinsic character, this is beyond all competition, the most monstrous proposition which has yet been presented to the people of Tennessee, to be repudiated at once by popular common sense, and even more to lead to financial and political ruin."

Who is it that thus proposes to place the whole currency of the state in the hands of the appointees of any political party, that may, at any time happen to have possession of the State government? Why, an old Jackson Democrat, the well worn old brand of the 24 years, has been the total disconnection of the State from all banking institutions!—We were aware that the "Nationalists" were quietly stealing a little of the old whig policy in order to keep themselves decent before the world; but we were surprised to find that the extreme reaction against the leading traditions of the party that crushed the bank of the United States, because it held too great and dangerous a power over the currency of the country. And yet the U. S. Bank, in its capital and control, did not belong exclusively to the government, as Col. Johnson proposes shall be the case with the State Bank of Tennessee. As Dr. Bird would say, "this is a very wonderful thing," but perhaps our astonishment may be diminished by the reflection that the U. S. Bank would not be controlled by the Jackson party, but the Bank of Tennessee, controlled by the party of the present lifeless state government. "Circumstances alter cases."

As to the proposition itself, it is to us so utterly abominable, in all its aspects, that we find it difficult to select any particular point of attack. For the present, we content ourselves with saying, that we object to it as a means to become a corrupt and corrupting political party machine. From the instance and example of the present national administration, we feel warranted in asserting, without a peradventure, that such a thing would be in the hands of the Democratic party; and we are unwilling to expose any other party that may happen to supplant them, to the dangers of so corrupting a temptation. When the capital of the bank shall have been consumed it would be in corrupt, electioneering procreations, we see in a not distant perspective, the advocacy of reprobation employed to delude the people into the support of those whose misdeeds of the State funds and credit has rendered reprobation a welcome measure of dishonorable relief. Our "gorge rises" at the contemplation."

The silly scheme of abolishing all paper money, and reorganizing from our present stage of civilization into the use of an exclusive metallic currency, is not enough, but tolerable in comparison with Col. Johnson's proposition. For our single self, we prefer going back to the primitive Tennessee currency of coin skins and wolf scalps."

AB. WATKINS, one of the best of editors and clearest of fellows, has retired from the editorial chair of the *Shelbille Enquirer*. We don't know "what he is up to," but we wish him abundant success in whatever capacity he may employ his talents."

POLITICAL ASSH.

Washington, Nov. 2. It is understood that a contest for the next Presidency will begin as soon as the elections of this year are over, whatever may be their result. In New York and Illinois, just put forth by prominent political manifestos, are Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln. The Republican chiefs on the East and West have converted and promulgated new and extraordinary issues for a Presidential contest of 1860. Their positions are—1st, that all the slaveholding States shall become slaveholding States, upon the pretense that the Constitution is necessary to the Union; 2d, that the Supreme Court should be reorganized so as to represent the views of the majority party; and 3d, that all colors and races should be admitted to social and civil equality. Such are the positions simultaneously taken by the Republicans in the North and the North-east upon the eve of a remarkable political crisis."

If Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln be sustained in the new issues which they have made for the Republican party by the elections in their respective States, they will become the prominent candidates of their Party for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in 1860. This is generally understood among their political friends, as well as their opponents. Of course they do not expect an electoral vote from any of the slaveholding States. Their new issues are properly founded upon their knowledge of northern sentiment. They have evidently come to the conclusion that the Kansas issue is used up. But their new doctrine cannot be embraced by a majority, and acted upon by them, without producing a civil convulsion in the country."

Upon the elections of this day also is depended the political character of the House in the next Congress, and possibly the choice of a President, which may fall upon the House. There are signs that not only the present opposition, but a considerable portion of the Democrats, will demand from Congress such a change of the tariff as will protect American labor. All that has been gained by the friends of free trade is likely to be abandoned in a moment of industrial depression and panic."

It is not believed that the President will recommend an increase of duties, or a change from *ad valorem* to specific duties, as has been rumored, either upon iron or any other article. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, will represent in his report points going to show that the present tariff will produce revenue enough for the proper expenditure of the government upon the restoration of the ordinary condition of trade."

We shall have for export this year, cotton to the amount of one hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars, deducting six hundred thousand bales for home consumption. Gold, breadstuffs, &c., will amount to some two hundred millions more. If our exports amount to three hundred and fifty millions, the imports will amount to the same sum, and if the duties average twenty per cent, will give us a revenue of seventy millions. For."

THE BLACKSMITH.—Herring's picture of the "Village Blacksmith" is the original and subject of the engraving selected for the annual distribution of 1859, by the Connecticut Art Association, for which G. M. Russ, Athens, is the agent.

The Philadelphia Bulletin thus describes the engraving:—"It is by the English artist, Herring, whose fine paintings of 'The Homestead' and 'The Farmyard' were so much admired by a few years ago. The idea of the painting is, of course, taken from Longfellow's poem. The smith is represented at work showing a beautiful white horse, in which work he is interrupted by the arrival of his wife, who brings a basket with his dinner. The muscular documents of the horse and the man are both finely presented without any trace of exaggeration. The woman's face and figure and dress are happily conceived and executed, and there is a greyhound in the foreground, the attitude of which gives a remarkably good specimen of foreshortening. The whole picture, while very spirited as a composition, is furnished with even more care in the details than is usual with Herring. It deserves the attention of connoisseurs."

WE understand that by the new Code of Tennessee, flour, lard or butter can't be exported in force now. It is thought that the act does not include produce brought from Kentucky here for exportation. Any County where the Justices of the County Court deem it necessary, may appoint not exceeding five inspectors under said law.—*Clarksville Chronicle*.

THE DEFALCATION OF THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC ROAD.—The following is a list of the defalcations returned to the investigating committee and the result of their examinations with regard to them:

Former Agents. Amounts.
1. W. N. Bishop, Chattanooga \$8,313.90
2. W. T. Wilson, Athens 8,833.62
3. J. T. Kirkham, Etowah 1,094.15
4. J. W. B. Summers, Kingston 745.24
5. J. Pryor, Dalton 4,222.42
6. H. E. Moody, Rowan 292.85
7. W. A. McGee, Cartersville 2,240.01
8. W. Lawson, Calhoun 892.82
9. R. Robertson, Tilton 50.72
10. R. A. Holt, Dalton 4,133.43
11. W. Guss, Tunnel Hill 1,134.05
12. W. C. Norris, Tunnel Hill 92.06
13. J. Vail, Chickasaw 213.40
14. K. W. Hargrove, Dalton 20,130.58
15. E. B. Reynolds, Atlanta 894.88
16. Note of N. O'Quay & Son, insolvent, and in hands of N. L. Waddle, Attorney 120.00
17. T. J. Summers, Adairsville 92.70

Making a total due of \$53,448.24

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—The total receipts of this road for the month ending Nov. 1858, were \$22,818.42. This road it will be seen from the above statement, is doing a very profitable business.—*Mem. Reg.*

A recent marriage at Hartford Conn., of J. Warren Newcomb, Jr., great grandson of General Joseph Warren, to Mary S. youngest daughter of the late Dr. George Sumner, and great grand daughter of General Israel Putnam, is a most interesting union of revolutionary names and memories.

Beef is selling at 4 cents for hind quarter, and 3 for fore.

CONSOLING.—Bennett, of the New York Herald, who has been pitching into Douglas and predicting, daily, that he would be "crushed out" in Illinois, thus briefly notices the result in the State:

Illinois.—From the scattering, disconnected and confused returns from Illinois, thus far, we can make out nothing, except that the administration wing of the democracy, in all but a few localities, has been absorbed somewhere. If this should be the case, the fight has been reduced to a square encounter between Douglas and the opposition, and this together with the stormy day, may possibly have resulted in a legislative advantage to Douglas. We await more definite returns."

One would not be risking much to say that in less than three months the Herald will be advocating Douglas for the Presidency."

A Washington letter writer in discussing the tariff question, says that there will be no necessity for increasing the duties for revenue, as they are already sufficient for that purpose—stating them at seventy millions. Granting the revenue will amount to that sum during the next fiscal year, it will still leave a deficit of thirty millions to meet the estimated wants of the present extravagant administration. Nothing less than a hundred millions per annum will suffice the party. The South has but one alternative—either to consent to increase the duties on imports, or to place the government in more economical hands."

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—In the *Baltimore* (Md.) Circuit Court on Wednesday, the case of *Shrewsbury and Price vs. Menchester*, was decided, damages being found against the defendant in the sum of ten thousand dollars. When the verdict was rendered Menchester drew a pistol and shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. The deceased had been the agent of Shrewsbury and Price, who are extensive millers at Madison, and the suit involved his personal integrity. Hence his act of self destruction."

Another act in this terrible drama is yet to be unfolded. Yesterday the extensive flouring mill of Shrewsbury and Price was destroyed by fire, involving a loss to them of over twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of insurance."

The reader can draw his own inferences from these facts. Doubtless the suicide and the subsequent incendiarism are nearly connected. Menchester had avenged, and Shrewsbury and Price are the sufferers."

SALAMANDER AT A DISCOUNT.—Bennett who suddenly metamorphosed himself into an Administration organ, attributes the late election disasters to southern treachery; and thus compliments southern politicians:—"On this view of the matter, such noisy southern abolitionists as Toombs, Stephens, Brown, of Mississippi, and others, of the present defenders of Douglas, sink into the meanest of double dealing conspirators. But the administration hereafter will know their value and the emptiness of their clamor, their professions and their principles. Thus, with the reassembling of Congress, the President will fully understand the materials with which he will have to deal in his party camp."

RATS LEAVING THE SINKING SHIP.—A Washington correspondent of one of the New Orleans papers writes:—"Senator Silliman has been called suddenly to Louisiana by Senator Benjamin and his friends, to stop a revolt in the Democratic ranks, which threatens an overthrow of his dynasty, and is in open rebellion against the Administration."

IMPORTANT OPINION ON LAND WARRANTS.—Judge Black, U. S. Attorney General, has construed the Act of June 3, 1858, as follows:—"1st. That a warrant issued after the death of a claimant, who left a widow and children, enures to the widow's benefit alone; 2d, when the deceased claimant has a widow, with two sets of children, the warrant enures to the benefit of her heirs or legatees; 3d, heirs are those who are so declared by the law of the claimant's domicile."

ANOTHER SEED DEAD.—The Parkettes (a sprightly sort of Baptists) built a church, twenty years ago, in Coles county, Ill., and decided that if there were ever allowed within its walls a temperance lecture, a Bible society meeting, a missionary meeting, or a Sunday school, the title was forfeited and fell back to the original owner. Ten years since, its pulpit became vacant for want of hearers, and now the sheep and swine sleep there."

MORE CABLE.—Those gentlemen and ladies in the habit of wearing chains on their chains and chateaus, will start with delight when they learn that the rope which surrounded the ring or enclosure in which Morrissey and Heenan fought, has been bought by a distinguished gentleman of Buffalo, and in a short time will be cut up, set in gold, silver or brass, and sold to all gentlemen and ladies who desire a memento of the battle. Those portions of it that become bloody during the contest, will of course realize a higher price."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 26th, has the following:—"Saturday morning last the Overland stage arrived at a little past 8 o'clock, in 22 days from St. Francisco, with five through passengers, being just one month since the line went into operation, and making three trips through in one month. The names of the passengers are G. W. Fiddler, Lewis L. M. Lake, Virgil Odell, and Samuel Gray. Just think of it and wonder—three through trips from San Francisco the month of thirty days."

The South Carolina Legislature, recently elected, will meet at Columbia, on the 23d inst. They will have to elect a Governor to succeed the present incumbent, Gov. Allison, and a U. S. Senator, to succeed Judge Hammond, who holds the position by executive appointment."

"Some people," said a red-nosed individual, haranguing three or four by standers, "waste their money in charity, other squander theirs in supporting wives and families—but, as for me, I save mine to buy spirits."

Those people who turn up their noses at the world, might do well to reflect that it is as good a world as they were ever in, and a much better one than they are ever likely to get into again."

The Georgia Legislature assembled on Wednesday of last week—the 3d inst.

AS MUCH AS IT IS WORTH.—Gen. James Ashley, Congressman elect from the Fifth Ohio District, in a speech lately made at Toledo, gives the following account of his labors in obtaining a situation which, by the public is, at the present day, held in rather low estimation:

"I have labored as I never labored before in my life—although I am known as a workman. Entering the contest in a District comprising ten counties, the largest in the State—and with a majority of three hundred against us, I have successfully concluded a canvass which I believe unequalled in point of labor in this or any other State, making, as I have, instead of every working day, six days a week, averaging in length two and a half hours each, and traveling in baggage, on horseback and on foot over fourteen hundred miles, to say nothing of trips by railroad."

EXPENDITURE OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—In answer to a resolution by Senator Brown, which was passed during the late session of Congress, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a statement of the expenses of the Government in the District of Columbia since its foundation, the statement has been made out, and amounts, in round numbers, to \$26,000,000. This includes for public buildings, repairs, gas, and everything except the salaries of the clerks. Of this amount, 1,000,000, which was appropriated for the Smithsonian Institute, should be deducted, as this was not the money of the U. S. Government, but only held by them in trust for the specific purpose of constructing that institution and laying off its grounds.—*Washington Star*.

PREPARING TO RESIST.—An English officer direct from Paraguay, it is stated in the New York Tribune, reports that Lopez is preparing effective modes of resistance and defence by building fortifications and obstructing the navigation of the river against the approach of the American squadron. He has placed chains and booms across, and proposes sinking light vessels in the channel, in which event our expedition could not ascend. Several Belgian and Hungarian officers are engaged in directing operations."

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE IN ILLINOIS.—The Tribune's special dispatch from Washington says:—"Although the laws confer on Postmaster-General Brown authority to make the appointments of all Postmasters who receive below \$1,000, yet the fact is well known, that he cannot be disposed to exercise justly, and he has personally directed them in Illinois, with out the least respect to the wishes of the Department or any form of consultation. The rule has been uniformly, whenever a Douglas head was seen, to hit it off."

Every other Cabinet Minister is treated in the same way. A schoolboy could not be more submissive before a teacher than those gentlemen are."

"OCEANS" OR "COTTONS."—Everything that has wheels is pressed into service, just as it is to haul cotton, and still there seems no diminution of the mighty mass at the depot. Cotton is all over the city, in streets, in lanes, in warehouses, in yards, in Court Houses, and still comes forward without cessation. It is enough to gladden the hearts of ship owners to see it in such profusion, and after so severely last year. With all the activity, freights are not high, but vessels are able to load so quickly that it renders business profitable.—*Savannah Republican*.

THE AMHERST AND BELLEVILLE (Mass.) railroad, which cost two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, was, on Friday last, sold to the bondholders for forty-two thousand five hundred dollars. The road is twenty miles long."

HALF A TOWN POISONED.—A most fiendish case of poisoning was perpetrated at Milton county Court House, a few days ago. All in attendance at the hotel, and all who drank at the hotel well, were taken violently ill during the night. The result is, one man—Col. Simmons—left, none had died. The exact nature of the poison, or the fiendish perpetrator of it, had not been discovered. Its effects were similar to that of cyanic acid."

John W. Forney, a few days since, in a speech at Yonkers, N. Y., came out in favor of a protective tariff, and denied that he ever was a Free Trade man. He sees very clearly which way the wind blows in Pennsylvania."

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.—Mrs. Gardner, convicted of murder in the second degree for poisoning her husband, late postmaster at Hingham, Massachusetts, has been sentenced to the House of Correction for life."

The New Orleans Picayune gives a most gratifying account of the prosperity of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad. The road is completed from New Orleans to Canton, Mississippi, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, and the cars are making regular trips."

The Boston Post speaks of the splendid gains of the "Democrat and Union," and thinks the result "may cause a shout of triumph from the party everywhere." The Post is like a prisoner before the police court at Marietta, Ohio, who said he was always contented and jolly. "I laughed," said he, "when my father turned me out of doors at eleven years old—laughed when I broke my arm, and my father fished at the doctor while he was setting it. The happiest day ever I spent was one time when I didn't but one shirt and a pair of pants to put on, and had spent all the money I had and gone hungry forty hours. I never was really unhappy but once in my life, and that was when I fell down stairs, fractured my collar bone, and skinned my leg so badly that I couldn't get on my knees to thank God I hadn't broke my neck."—*Low Journal*.

THE FEVER.—The New Orleans True Delta says:—"We think we may now safely give rein to the spirit of prophecy which we have curbed so long, and predict the early disappearance of the fever. Indeed, it has almost ceased to be thought of at all, as a matter of public interest. The reports for four or five days have been so small as to make little, or no impression on the public mind, and they are few indeed who still cherish apprehensions of personal danger from the disease."

A speaker enlarging upon the necessity of the devil, got off the following:—"I tell you that the devil is an old liar for when I was about getting religion, he told me that if I did get religion I could not go into gay company, and lie and cheat, or say such things, but I have found him out to be a great liar."

WILL CHURCHMAN.—We learned on Monday, while at Franklin, that the hog cholera, prevailing in various portions of Williamson, and carrying off great numbers of the park as well as stock hogs of the county. One of our friends, Maj. Jos. W. Bugh, residing in the immediate vicinity of Franklin, told us he had lost between ten and twelve hundred head. Many of them die of consumption—post mortem examinations prove that the disease commences on the lungs, and afterwards terminates on the bowels.—*Nashville Daily News*.

There is a man out West so forgetful of faces that his wife is compelled to keep a water stick on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from the other ladies; but this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes."